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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

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Population and employment data are useful economic indicators

Nonfarm employment and population data are two indicators of the economic vitality of a community, county or state. In this article we will examine growth or decline of nonfarm employment and population to see which South Dakota county economies have stabilized, declined or grown from 1980 to 1990.

Nonfarm employment is based on place of work and depicts where jobs are located (such as in what county); thus, it is a count of the number of jobs within a county and not necessarily the number of people.

According to 1990 Bureau of Census population estimates, South Dakota's population increased 1.3 percent statewide from 1980 to 1990. South Dakota's nonfarm employment increased by 21.3 percent from 1980 to 1990. This indicates that the state's population held relatively stable while nonfarm employment grew more rapidly from 1980 to 1990.

Economic growth tends to perpetuate itself if it is accompanied by an increase in population. Thirteen South Dakota counties were evidence of this as they experienced economic growth from 1980 to 1990. Both nonfarm employment and population increased in these counties.

Two of these 13 counties were South Dakota's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, which are Pennington and Minnehaha counties. Population increased from 1980 to 1990 as people migrated to these areas for employment opportunities. Nonfarm employment grew in both counties, increasing by 31 percent in Pennington County and 38 percent in Minnehaha County. Much of the nonfarm employment growth occurred because of the "snowball effect" as one company began to grow, another would expand or move into the area also.

Because of the economic growth in Pennington and Minnehaha two other South Dakota counties benefited; Lincoln and Meade. Because of their proximity to South Dakota's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, people migrated to these counties as well. As these counties began to grow, the need for more services and retail establishments increased, thus, nonfarm employment increased.

The rest of the thirteen counties that increased in nonfarm employment and population did so as people migrated to them because of employment opportunities. Lawrence County especially saw significant nonfarm employment and population growth from 1980 to 1990 because of its newfound gambling business.

Only one South Dakota county (Dewey), experienced an increase in population but a decrease in nonfarm employment. One reason for the increased population in this county was because there were over three times as many births as deaths from 1980 to 1990, 1,610 and 469, respectively. The low number of deaths in this county can be attributed to the fact that 40.2 percent of Dewey County's population was below 18 years of age and only 8.3 percent of its population was 65 years of age or older. In fact, the median age of residents in Dewey County was 25.8 years of age, which was well below the statewide average of 32.5.

Nonfarm employment in Dewey County, on the other hand, decreased from 1980 to 1990. This can be partially attributed to the fact that because Dewey County had a young population, there were fewer people in the work force, thus, new businesses were not as willing to enter this area and current businesses were not as willing to expand.

Thirty-six South Dakota counties experienced nonfarm employment growth, while the population of these counties declined from 1980 to 1990. During the decade, births in these counties decreased by nearly 30 percent. The decrease in births, which also decreased the population in these counties, occurred because most of these counties had a higher median age than the statewide average. Thus, many residents already had all the children they would have.

In addition to the decreasing number of births, the population in these counties decreased as they lost younger residents who migrated to other locations to find a wider range of employment opportunities.

However, even though the population in these counties decreased, nonfarm employment increased. The increase in nonfarm employment in these counties occurred for a number of reasons, such as the fact that because fewer children were being born more people (especially women) entered the work force. As more people entered the work force more goods and services were needed, thus, more new businesses opened and current businesses expanded.

In addition, because of improved road conditions and generally lower gasoline prices throughout the state over the last half of the decade some of these counties saw increased nonfarm employment because people became more willing to travel from adjacent counties to these counties for employment. Also, some residents who had not been dual jobholders before, may have held more than one job.

Remember, nonfarm employment is a count of the number of jobs in the county; therefore, a person holding two jobs will be counted twice as long as both jobs are within the same county. For example: a person who works at a department store in the morning and a fast food restaurant in the afternoon is counted twice.

Sixteen counties in South Dakota faced both decreased nonfarm employment and population from 1980 to 1990. With the exception of Buffalo, Hand and Shannon counties the rest of these counties had a higher median age than statewide South Dakota. In addition, nearly all of these counties had a greater percent of their population above the age of 65 than the statewide average. Also, many young people who graduated from high school left these counties to find employment in more populated areas. The combination of these factors led to the decreased population in these counties from 1980 to 1990.

The nonfarm employment in these counties also decreased from 1980 to 1990. This decrease occurred because the demand for services and retail establishments declined as the population decreased as well as grew older. In addition, those who once worked in the county may have traveled to adjacent counties where nonfarm employment had increased.

Population and nonfarm employment both play an integral role in the success of a county's economy. In the best case scenario, both population and nonfarm employment will prosper and the county (and the state as a whole) will flourish. If either nonfarm employment or population decrease, a county may still remain relatively stable depending on the success of the adjacent counties. If both nonfarm employment and population decrease, a county faces tough economic times and will have to work hard to improve both conditions before it can once again begin to flourish.

Numeric Change from 1980 to 1990 In Nonfarm Employment and Population

County	Employment Change	Population Change	Median Age	County	Employment Change	Population Change	Median Age
Statewide	**50,700**	**9,231**	**32.5**				
Aurora	52	-493	38.6	Hyde	34	-373	39.4
Beadle	37	-942	35.5	Jackson	269	-626	30.0
Bennett	272	162	29.2	Jerauld	-9	-504	40.4
Bon Homme	38	-970	37.6	Jones	7	-139	36.4
Brookings	2,576	875	26.3	Kingsbury	-74	-754	39.7
Brown	1,337	-1,382	33.0	Lake	618	-174	33.8
Brule	257	240	32.6	Lawrence	3,354	2,316	32.4
Buffalo	-41	-36	22.1	Lincoln	670	1,485	33.2
Butte	-152	-458	34.4	Lyman	13	-226	31.4
Campbell	92	-278	39.2	McCook	110	-756	38.3
Charles Mix	66	-549	33.9	McPherson	-132	-799	47.0
Clark	51	-491	38.8	Marshall	37	-560	38.9
Clay	982	-503	24.0	Meade	793	1,161	29.8
Codington	2,704	1,843	32.9	Mellette	76	-112	30.3
Corson	19	-1,001	27.9	Miner	235	-467	38.9
Custer	449	179	36.7	Minnehaha	20,900	14,374	31.4
Davison	1,097	-317	33.6	Moody	382	-185	34.1
Day	-80	-1,155	38.7	Pennington	9,108	10,982	30.1
Deuel	156	-767	38.9	Perkins	21	-768	38.6
Dewey	-270	157	25.8	Potter	-84	-484	38.9
Douglas	35	-435	36.8	Roberts	187	-997	35.5
Edmunds	-126	-803	40.1	Sanborn	-6	-380	36.0
Fall River	-264	-1,086	40.9	Shannon	-142	-1,421	20.5
Faulk	-76	-583	39.5	Spink	-170	-1,220	36.2
Grant	313	-641	34.9	Stanley	46	-80	32.6
Gregory	5	-656	38.1	Sully	-64	-401	35.6
Haakon	-11	-170	31.9	Todd	280	1,024	21.0
Hamlin	275	-287	37.7	Tripp	154	-344	34.5
Hand	-116	-676	38.1	Turner	71	-679	39.0
Hanson	67	-421	34.6	Union	836	-749	35.0
Harding	37	-31	32.2	Walworth	18	-924	39.7
Hughes	842	597	33.3	Yankton	1,274	300	33.5
Hutchinson	257	-1,088	41.7	Ziebach	96	-88	24.5

Notice: *Labor Bulletin* Change

On pages 4 and 5 of this publication we publish labor force data for the nation, statewide South Dakota and on a county-level basis. This table will now contain both seasonally-adjusted and nonseasonally-adjusted information for both the nation and statewide South Dakota. The county data on pages 4 and 5 will not be seasonally adjusted.

By seasonally adjusting the statewide labor force data, we will be able to provide labor market information that will take into account the sharp fluctuations that occur due to changes in weather, reduced or expanded productions due to harvests and major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. Because the abovementioned are seasonal events which generally follow a regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month.

Seasonally-adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based. This is because they are subject not only to sampling and other errors but are also affected by the uncertainties of the seasonal adjustment process itself.

If you have any questions regarding seasonal adjustment please feel free to contact the Labor Market Information Center at the South Dakota Department of Labor by calling (605) 622-2314.

Labor Force

	January 1992[1]				January 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	**125,072,000**	**115,122,000**	**9,949,000**	**8.0**	**123,585,000**	**114,990,000**	**8,595,000**	**7.0**
(seasonally adjusted)	126,046,000	117,117,000	8,929,000	7.1	124,740,000	116,977,000	7,763,000	6.2
South Dakota	**358,100**	**344,900**	**13,200**	**3.7**	**347,800**	**334,300**	**13,600**	**3.9**
(seasonally adjusted)	368,200	356,700	11,500	3.1	357,800	346,000	11,800	3.3
Sioux Falls MSA	79,350	77,127	2,223	2.8	75,729	73,314	2,415	3.2
Rapid City MSA	40,581	39,034	1,547	3.8	38,838	37,172	1,666	4.3
Aurora	1,317	1,293	24	1.8	1,335	1,320	15	1.1
Beadle	8,150	7,904	246	3.0	8,440	8,119	321	3.8
Bennett	1,508	1,464	44	2.9	1,444	1,413	31	2.1
Bon Homme	3,405	3,334	71	2.1	3,368	3,283	85	2.5
Brookings	15,368	14,793	575	3.7	14,626	13,979	647	4.4
Brown	19,476	18,662	814	4.2	19,137	18,365	772	4.0
Brule	2,378	2,323	55	2.3	2,526	2,412	114	4.5
Buffalo	369	351	18	4.9	381	356	25	6.6
Butte	3,265	3,092	173	5.3	3,221	3,082	139	4.3
Campbell	951	902	49	5.2	1,006	949	57	5.7
Charles Mix	3,680	3,561	119	3.2	3,528	3,414	114	3.2
Clark	1,673	1,591	82	4.9	1,723	1,654	69	4.0
Clay	7,314	6,973	341	4.7	7,020	6,749	271	3.9
Codington	12,274	11,614	660	5.4	11,929	11,415	514	4.3
Corson	1,188	1,068	120	10.1	1,353	1,179	174	12.9
Custer	3,299	3,188	111	3.4	3,311	3,152	159	4.8
Davison	9,155	8,880	275	3.0	9,106	8,815	291	3.2
Day	2,983	2,843	140	4.7	3,047	2,858	189	6.2
Deuel	2,022	1,928	94	4.6	2,056	1,965	91	4.4
Dewey	1,853	1,712	141	7.6	1,866	1,707	159	8.5
Douglas	1,506	1,480	26	1.7	1,604	1,519	85	5.3
Edmunds	1,820	1,767	53	2.9	1,874	1,805	69	3.7
Fall River	2,900	2,769	131	4.5	2,991	2,838	153	5.1
Faulk	1,064	1,035	29	2.7	1,087	1,054	33	3.0
Grant	4,069	3,859	210	5.2	3,984	3,807	177	4.4
Gregory	2,156	2,094	62	2.9	2,152	2,104	48	2.2
Haakon	1,070	1,040	30	2.8	1,141	1,101	40	3.5
Hamlin	2,297	2,160	137	6.0	2,224	2,125	99	4.5
Hand	1,783	1,745	38	2.1	1,795	1,744	51	2.8
Hanson	1,242	1,204	38	3.1	1,341	1,272	69	5.1
Harding	621	586	35	5.6	674	653	21	3.1

Labor Force

	January 1992[1]				January 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hughes	8,396	8,189	207	2.5	8,099	7,894	205	2.5
Hutchinson	4,020	3,917	103	2.6	3,948	3,747	201	5.1
Hyde	788	771	17	2.2	807	770	37	4.6
Jackson	1,496	1,463	33	2.2	1,476	1,418	58	3.9
Jerauld	1,077	1,030	47	4.4	1,081	1,047	34	3.1
Jones	564	532	32	5.7	574	528	46	8.0
Kingsbury	2,712	2,569	143	5.3	2,569	2,496	73	2.8
Lake	5,144	4,794	350	6.8	4,851	4,608	243	5.0
Lawrence	13,440	12,789	651	4.8	12,483	11,884	599	4.8
Lincoln	7,350	7,102	248	3.4	7,003	6,742	261	3.7
Lyman	1,364	1,317	47	3.4	1,346	1,288	58	4.3
McCook	2,745	2,629	116	4.2	2,693	2,593	100	3.7
McPherson	1,307	1,267	40	3.1	1,348	1,293	55	4.1
Marshall	2,122	2,060	62	2.9	2,107	2,013	94	4.5
Meade	10,892	10,419	473	4.3	9,864	9,494	370	3.8
Mellette	726	693	33	4.5	784	730	54	6.9
Miner	1,498	1,458	40	2.7	1,552	1,512	40	2.6
Minnehaha	79,350	77,127	2,223	2.8	75,729	73,314	2,415	3.2
Moody	3,336	3,196	140	4.2	3,130	3,031	99	3.2
Pennington	40,581	39,034	1,547	3.8	38,838	37,172	1,666	4.3
Perkins	2,042	1,977	65	3.2	2,123	2,045	78	3.7
Potter	1,266	1,222	44	3.5	1,308	1,253	55	4.2
Roberts	4,295	4,076	219	5.1	4,403	4,168	235	5.3
Sanborn	988	959	29	2.9	1,033	994	39	3.8
Shannon	2,274	2,085	189	8.3	2,177	2,053	124	5.7
Spink	3,217	3,127	90	2.8	3,289	3,177	112	3.4
Stanley	1,561	1,514	47	3.0	1,425	1,364	61	4.3
Sully	707	677	30	4.2	722	704	18	2.5
Todd	2,723	2,565	158	5.8	2,587	2,442	145	5.6
Tripp	3,076	2,977	99	3.2	3,073	2,970	103	3.4
Turner	3,700	3,580	120	3.2	4,001	3,845	156	3.9
Union	7,040	6,783	257	3.7	6,109	5,835	274	4.5
Walworth	2,623	2,564	59	2.2	2,706	2,598	108	4.0
Yankton	10,398	10,145	253	2.4	10,241	10,010	231	2.3
Ziebach	1,147	1,100	47	4.1	1,070	1,021	49	4.6

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.
[2] Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

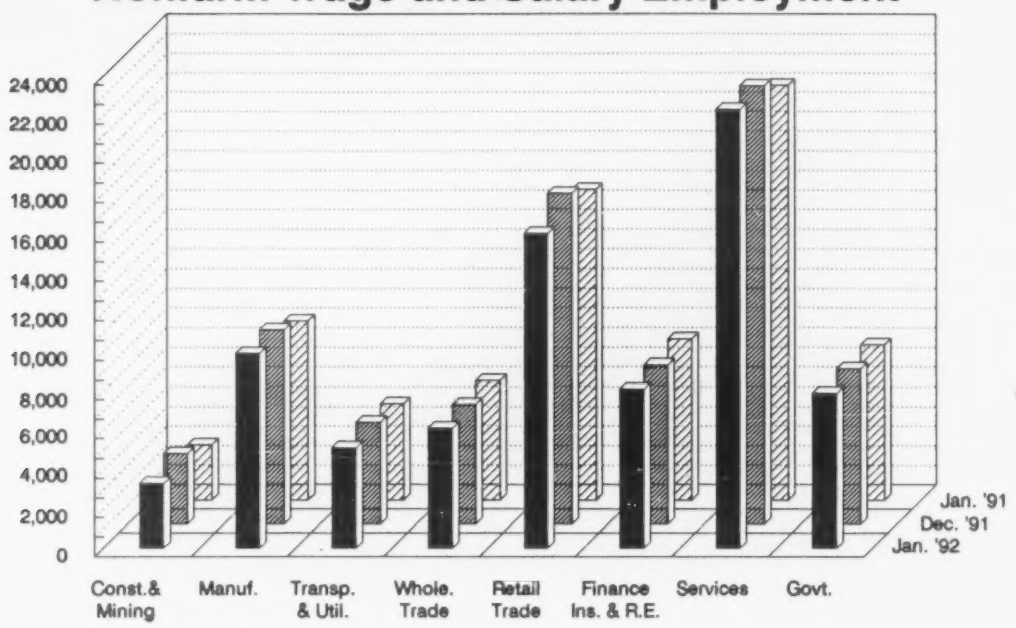
South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**295,100**	**301,100**	**284,400**	**-2.0**	**3.8**
GOODS PRODUCING	48,500	50,800	45,700	-4.5	6.1
Mining	2,600	2,600	2,400	.0	8.3
Construction	9,700	11,300	9,400	-14.2	3.2
Manufacturing	36,200	36,900	33,900	-1.9	6.8
Durable Goods	20,600	20,900	19,700	-1.4	4.6
Nondurable Goods	15,600	16,000	14,200	-2.5	9.9
Food & Kindred Products	8,300	8,600	7,600	-3.5	9.2
Printing & Publishing	3,300	3,400	3,200	-2.9	3.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	246,600	250,300	238,700	-1.5	3.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	13,900	14,100	13,400	-1.4	3.7
Transportation	8,700	8,800	8,200	-1.1	6.1
Communication	2,900	2,900	3,000	.0	-3.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	19,200	19,200	18,300	.0	4.9
Durable Goods	8,600	8,700	8,500	-1.1	1.2
Nondurable Goods	10,600	10,500	9,800	1.0	8.2
Retail Trade	58,500	60,700	56,900	-3.6	2.8
Eating and Drinking Establishments	20,700	20,900	19,700	-1.0	5.1
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,400	12,500	11,300	-8.8	.9
Food Stores	8,900	9,300	8,700	-4.3	2.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,700	16,700	16,300	.0	2.5
Finance	10,900	10,800	10,700	.9	1.9
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,600	.0	5.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,500	.0	-4.4
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,800	3,800	-2.6	-2.6
Services	74,200	74,700	70,900	-.7	4.7
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	9,100	9,500	8,000	-4.2	13.8
Personal and Business	9,000	9,100	8,700	-1.1	3.4
Medical and Health Services	28,900	28,700	27,800	.7	4.0
Hospitals	13,400	13,300	12,800	.8	4.7
Health Services, other than Hospitals[1]	15,500	15,400	15,000	.6	3.3
Educational Services	5,000	5,200	5,000	-3.8	.0
Social Services	5,900	5,900	5,500	.0	7.3
Membership Organizations	9,200	9,200	9,000	.0	2.2
Government	64,100	64,900	62,900	-1.2	1.9
Federal	11,500	11,500	11,000	.0	4.5
State	17,200	17,500	16,800	-1.7	2.4
State Education	8,300	8,700	8,200	-4.6	1.2
Local	35,400	35,900	35,100	-1.4	.9
Local Education	20,600	20,800	20,600	-1.0	.0

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1]Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

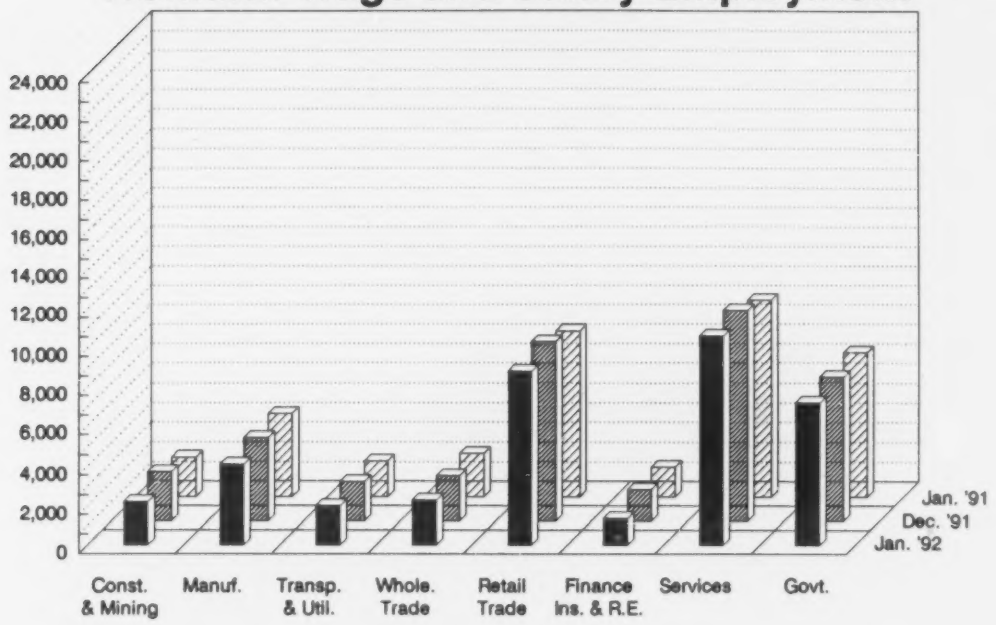


	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**78,700**	**79,900**	**75,900**	**-1.5**	**3.7**
GOODS PRODUCING	13,200	13,500	11,900	-2.2	10.9
*Construction & Mining	3,300	3,600	2,800	-8.3	17.9
Manufacturing	9,900	9,900	9,100	.0	8.8
SERVICE PRODUCING	65,500	66,400	64,000	-1.4	2.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,100	5,200	4,900	-1.9	4.1
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,100	6,100	.0	.0
Retail Trade	16,000	16,800	15,800	-4.8	1.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,100	8,100	8,200	.0	-1.2
Services	22,300	22,300	21,100	.0	5.7
Government	7,900	7,900	7,900	.0	.0

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**38,600**	**39,700**	**37,400**	**-2.8**	**3.2**
GOODS PRODUCING	6,300	6,700	6,200	-6.0	1.6
*Construction & Mining	2,200	2,500	2,000	-12.0	10.0
Manufacturing	4,100	4,200	4,200	-2.4	-2.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	32,300	33,000	31,200	-2.1	3.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,000	2,000	1,800	.0	11.1
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,200	.0	4.5
Retail Trade	8,800	9,100	8,400	-3.3	4.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,400	1,600	1,500	-12.5	-6.7
Services	10,600	10,700	10,000	-.9	6.0
Government	7,200	7,300	7,300	-1.4	-1.4

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	190,500	195,800	184,200	32.3	33.3	32.0
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,000	43.2	43.3	40.1
Construction	7,600	9,000	7,200	38.3	39.3	37.7
Manufacturing	25,800	26,800	25,100	42.2	42.6	39.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,600	11,800	11,200	39.1	39.9	38.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	68,100	70,300	65,900	27.9	29.9	28.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,500	12,300	36.5	36.9	34.7
Services	62,800	63,200	60,500	29.9	30.1	29.3
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,100	7,000	6,300	41.2	44.6	41.4
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,100	3,100	3,200	42.1	42.0	37.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	$269.38	$274.39	$259.52	$8.34	$8.24	$8.11
Mining	571.54	565.07	526.91	13.23	13.05	13.14
Construction	406.36	414.22	393.97	10.61	10.54	10.45
Manufacturing	370.52	371.05	343.47	8.78	8.71	8.63
Transportation & Public Utilities	439.48	453.66	426.20	11.24	11.37	11.07
Wholesale & Retail Trade	196.42	203.32	193.92	7.04	6.80	6.71
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	331.42	338.74	309.52	9.08	9.18	8.92
Services	237.41	236.29	229.42	7.94	7.85	7.83
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	$368.74	$406.31	$376.33	$8.95	$9.11	$9.09
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	$405.84	$413.70	$334.80	$9.64	$9.85	$9.00

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

■ One-third of retired males return to the labor force after leaving their original careers.

■ An increase in exercise seems to reduce absenteeism at work for both men and women.

■ More than 33 million Americans (16%) under the age of 65 don't have any health insurance.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991
Total	3,989	2,777	3,487
Male	2,967	1,920	2,547
Female	1,022	857	940
White	3,669	2,517	3,228
Nonwhite	320	260	259
Under 45	2,862	1,957	2,556
Over 45	1,127	820	931
By Industry[2]			
Mining	100	67	162
Construction	1,286	769	1,239
Manufacturing	684	469	821
Transportation & Public Utilities	187	128	126
Trade	763	576	502
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	84	65	47
Services	667	531	448
Government	218	172	142
By Occupation[2]			
Professional & Managerial	426	365	308
Clerical and Sales	485	391	348
Services	558	431	376
Processing	103	68	135
Machine Trade	200	142	138
Benchwork	178	146	305
Structural Work	1,441	821	1,375
Other	598	413	502
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	1,042	616	740
3-4 Weeks	675	404	877
5-14 Weeks	1,665	1,143	1,370
15 Weeks & Over	607	614	500

[1] The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	3,490	2,857	3,578	22.2	-2.5
B. Weeks Compensated	19,087	11,465	18,300	66.5	4.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,828,654	$1,058,819	$1,599,056	72.7	14.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$47,398,156	$48,567,633	$47,002,537	-2.4	0.8
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	7,115	5,118	6,888	39.0	3.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,027	3,326	2,828	-9.0	7.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,005	8,470	8,016	-5.5	-0.1

Congress Authorizes Additional Weeks of Benefits

Legislation has been approved and signed by President Bush authorizing more extended unemployment benefits for some South Dakota workers.

The new law provides up to 13 additional weeks of payments for unemployed South Dakotans who no longer are eligible for payments on a regular state unemployment claim.

"This is in addition to the first extension of 13 weeks approved by Congress last November," said Don Kattke, director of the state's Unemployment Insurance Division. "The law approved February 7, 1992 now makes these workers eligible for up to 26 total weeks of extended payments."

Unemployed workers may qualify for the additional benefits if they exhausted benefits on their state claims after February 28, 1991, or if their claim year ended after that date and they do not have enough wages to start a new claim.

The South Dakota Department of Labor is notifying individuals who may be eligible for the extended payments, Kattke said. Individuals should contact their nearest Job Service office for information on eligibility and to file a claim.

The extended benefit program is scheduled to expire July 4, 1992.

South Dakota's Labor Force in January

The South Dakota, not seasonally adjusted, labor force in January, 1992 was 358,100, with 344,900 South Dakotan's employed and 13,200 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.7 percent, an increase from the December rate of 3.1 percent.

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

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South Dakota **Labor Bulletin**

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	138.1	137.9	134.6	0.1	2.6
Industrial Production Index[2]	107.5	108.5	107.0	-0.9	0.5
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$153,538	$152,663	$147,717	0.6	3.9
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,167	1,106	844	5.5	38.3
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	6.50	7.21	9.52	-9.8	-31.7

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

■ Retail trade decreased 2,200 jobs from December, 1991 to January, 1992. Most of this decrease was due to the end of the holiday season.

■ The services industry saw employment decreases in January in the private educational services and business services divisions.

■ On the national level, the bank prime loan rate is down to 6.5 percent. This is down by 3 percent compared to last year at this time.